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632

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 17,257.

號七十五百二千七第

日五十二月七年丑癸

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1913.

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [782]



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Hongkong, 24th April, 1913. [609]

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Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1913. [480]

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1913. [589]

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.00 " 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. " 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 " 5.00 "	" 15 "
5.00 " 8.10 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
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Every Quarter-Hour.	
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8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " 11.00 "	" 10 "
11.45 " 12.00 noon "	" 15 "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. "	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. " 5.00 "	" 15 "
5.00 " 6.00 "	" 10 "
6.00 " 7.00 "	" 15 "
7.00 " 8.10 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
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**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at  
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**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1913. [528]

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Y 14.95	Mukden	Ar.	11.25 "	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Changchun	Lv.	1.50 "	"	"	"
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	6.50 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.
	Harbin	Ar.	8.00 "	"	"	"
		Ar.	2.00 p.m.	"	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express from Moscow } Wagon-Lits for St. Petersburg }

### SOUTH BOUND.

	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.
R 9.60	Changchun	Ar.	6.30 "	"	"	"
Y 11.50	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	7.00 "	"	"	"
Y 14.95	Dairen	Ar.	1.50 p.m.	"	"	"
Y 40.00	Shanghai (Steamer)	Lv.	10.20 "	"	Thurs.	Sat.
		Ar.	Forenoon	"	Sat.	Mon.

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.  
The above fares do not include the Sleeping Car Supplement and Express Extra Fee.  
**THE "SAKAKI MARU."**—This vessel, which leaves Shanghai every Monday  
and connects with the Wagon-Lits service on the Trans-Siberian Railway, is a new Turbin  
Steamer of 3,450 tons specially built for the Shanghai-Dairen Line. She has a speed of 19  
knots per hour, and is fitted with every up-to-date appliance for comfort, safety, and conveni-  
ence. Accommodation: 63 First-Class (including 4 special cabins and 3 family cabins), 20  
Second-Class, and 64 Third-Class. First voyage from Shanghai, August 18th.  
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Three-Weekly Express Service between Changchun and Fusan without change, establishing  
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Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai. From whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-  
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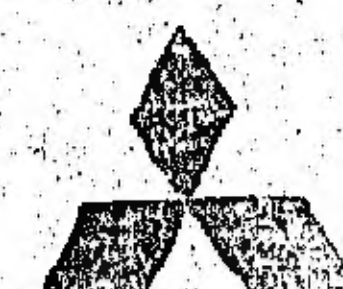
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**SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.**

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**AT NAGASAKI.**—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks.	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom.	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.
Docks { No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	30 ft.
{ No. 2	350 ft.	53 ft.	34 ft.
{ No. 3	714 ft.	88 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready  
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Lifting Power.	460 Feet.	530 Feet.
Max. Length of Ship taken in.	56 "	66 "
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Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 tons weight.

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

28th May, 1913.

[720]

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Nara is a tourist centre of historical and artistic interest. Rarest relics in the adjoining district.  
**QUIET SUMMER RESORT.**

[402]

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Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.

Absolutely dependable in its results.

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of many artistic tints. Tint Cards on application.

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LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

HONGKONG OFFICE, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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GIN AND VERMOUTH.

Keep on Ice and Shake Bottle before taking.

No mixing required.

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(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

[25]

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Electric Lighting, Lifts and Fans.  
Suites de Luxe.  
Bedrooms with European Bath and Lavatory attached.  
Perfect Sanitation.  
A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

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**FREDERICK REICHMANN,**  
Proprietor.

(Late Manager of J. H. Lyons (Pretoria),  
Leading Caterers in London, and  
GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.)  
TELEPHONE No. 187.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.

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**P. O. PEUSTER,**  
Manager.

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### "BRAESIDE."

PRIVATE HOTEL.

**STANDING** in its own grounds, with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well-Furnished Rooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour.  
Apply to—  
Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
34 "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.

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### VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMKUN-CANTON.  
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA, SHAMKUN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

### MACAO HOTEL

MACAO.  
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SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE. Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUIDES AND CHAUFFERS PROVIDED. Every Information and Special Attention given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.  
1st January, 1913. [742]

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**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
TELEPHONE 1219.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1913. [544]



## INTIMATIONS



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A safe and certain cure for corns, warts  
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An invaluable and most effective remedy  
Immediately allays the irritation.

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**LAVENDER TALCUM POWDER**

An invaluable Toilet and Nursery  
requisite, soothing to the most sensitive  
skin and a useful adjunct of our well-  
known Lavender Water.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**

LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[22]

## BIRTHS.

AUSTIN.—On 25th August, at "Hartley,"  
7, Babington Path, Hongkong, to Mr.  
and Mrs. FRANK AUSTIN, a son.

BAYLIS.—On August 17th, at Shanghai, to  
Mr. and Mrs. FRANK BAYLIS, a  
daughter.

GATJEN.—On August 17th, at the German  
Consulate General, Shanghai, the wife  
of HERMANN GATJEN, of a son.

JAMES.—At Kowloon, on the 24th instant,  
the wife of Captain C. A. JAMES, 130th  
Baluchistan Infantry, of a son.

[1005]

## DEATHS.

CAVANAGH.—On August 16th, at Shang-  
hai, BRINE CAVANAGH, Customs  
service, a native of Gintinderra,  
Australia, aged 44 years.

LIVESKY.—On August 20th, at Shanghai,  
FREDERICK CYRIL, the beloved child of  
Mr. and Mrs. LIVESKY, aged 27  
months.

PREST.—On August 20th, at Shanghai,  
CHARLES PREST, of the B.A. T. Co.,  
aged 46 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD &  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1913

There has been some adverse criticism of  
officials of the Red Cross Society in  
Shanghai for negotiating conditions on  
which the rebels should surrender the  
Woosung forts, and it has transpired that  
President YUAN SHIH-KAI, in a communi-  
cation to the Board of Military Affairs,  
states emphatically that the rebels had  
no right whatever to demand terms of sur-  
render, and that there was no excuse what-  
ever for granting terms. We are inclined to  
regard this implied reprimand of the Red  
Cross Society officials for their intervention  
as not altogether undeserved. That they were  
animated purely by humanitarian motives is  
fully admitted; they believed that if  
they could negotiate a surrender it would  
avert the sacrifice of hundreds of lives and  
the destruction of a great amount of  
property, and so it is pleaded that  
though the officials in undertaking the  
negotiations committed "a technical irregu-  
larity," yet since it is the mission of the  
Red Cross Society to save life, the  
end must be held to justify the means.  
But is it not questionable whether this  
end is likely to be achieved by any such  
means? "He who fights and runs away,  
lives to fight another day" is an adage

which is well exemplified in the present  
case. The men who surrendered at Woosung  
on conditions are now said to be fighting in  
the neighbourhood of Nanking. Had the  
rebels being forced to an unconditional  
surrender, it is not improbable that the end  
of the disturbance in the Yangtze would  
have been already reached. They were  
being besieged and were so short of ammu-  
nition and supplies that their surrender  
was inevitable, and it should have been  
left to the commander of the rebels to  
conduct his own negotiations with his  
adversary under the protection of the  
white flag. It was not a case for conditional  
surrender, and we can well understand  
the chagrin of the President when he  
learned that the rebels at Woosung had  
capitulated to the loyalists on terms. The  
publication of the President's views, at  
least, absolves him from the charge of weak-  
ness which the nature of the capitulation  
suggested, and shows that he is not the least  
inclined to temporise or compromise. A  
special article in *The Times*, just a month  
ago, on the subject of the revolt in  
China contained these words: "If  
YUAN has the courage of his convictions  
and overcomes the tendency to compromise  
which always appeals powerfully to the  
mandarin mind at a dangerous crisis, if he  
can persuade his colleagues and supporters  
at Peking and in the Provinces to unite in  
a determined policy for the suppression of  
this insurrection, the present crisis may  
well prove beneficial to China's best  
interests, leading to the restoration of law  
and order and to recognition of the Central  
Government's traditional authority in the  
Provinces. But if, from choice  
or necessity, YUAN should be led to yield  
to the demands of the Cantonese party,  
China will stand confronted by the prospect  
of ceaseless internal strife, of independent  
Provinces warring among themselves, of  
trade and industry paralysed by chronic mis-  
government, of chaos, of anarchy, and of  
disruption." In that view there will be wide  
concurrences among those who appreciate  
the gravity of the situation. While the  
humanitarian motives by which the foreign  
officers of the Red Cross Society were  
prompted to intervene can be fully appre-  
ciated, we share the view that their inter-  
vention was a mistake. But things happen  
in China which could not occur elsewhere.  
Nowhere else in the world would a Red Cross  
Society be allowed to conduct negotiations  
for a surrender of forts, and in a country  
like China it is of the utmost importance  
that the Society should strictly confine  
itself to the work which has given  
it its flag as an almost sacred signifi-  
cance. When it exceeds its proper  
functions by undertaking negotiations for  
the surrender of forts on the basis of an  
amnesty for the rebel commander and pay  
for his troops, there is grave danger of  
creating an impression of political bias, and  
of the Society suffering a loss of that  
respect and regard for its proper functions  
which it universally enjoys.

A Chinese shop-keeper reports that by  
means of the confidence trick he has been  
robbed of 20 rolls of silk, valued at  
\$475.

There were only five cases of bubonic  
plague for the whole of last week, but  
seven have been reported since Saturday  
noon.

Whilst working in one of the  
Kowloon godowns, a Chinese fell off a  
plank, striking his head with such  
severity that he died shortly afterwards.

A fatal accident occurred at Shaui-  
wan during the week-end, a heavy stone  
falling upon a Chinese who was employed  
cutting stones in the quarry and killing  
him.

The master of a licensed junk states  
that while his junk was lying alongside  
Shamshipo launch ferry the steam launch  
*Tai Ning* collided with it and sank it.  
No lives were lost.

Damage to the extent of \$50 was caused  
by a small fire at a house occupied by a  
widow at Mong Kok Tsui. The outbreak  
is supposed to have been caused by some  
smouldering ashes in the kitchen.

The police have been notified by the  
owner of a trading junk that while  
lying alongside the s.s. *Derwent* the steam  
launch *Tai Yee* ran into the boat and  
damaged it to the extent of \$150.

A charge has been made by the firm of  
Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., at Shanghai,  
against their comrade, Uong Tsz  
Ngan, aged 23, of having embezzled  
\$10,000 during the months of May and  
June.

Two deaths from the heat wave occurred  
at Shanghai last week, one being Mr.  
P. A. Beart, aged 46, on the staff of the  
*China Republic*; the other Private  
Herbert, R.M.L.I., serving on H.M.S.  
*Newcastle*.

Fourteen cases of cholera were reported  
in the Colony last week, nine being fatal.  
All were Chinese cases. There were also  
two cases of diphtheria (one British and  
one Chinese); and six cases of enteric  
fever—two British and four Chinese.  
One of the British cases was imported.

A promenade concert was held in the  
Botanic Gardens last night, the music  
being supplied by the band of the  
D.C.L.I. H.E. the Officer Administering  
the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claude  
Severn) and H.E. Major-General Kelly,  
C.B., were present. The grounds were  
illuminated by a large number of red  
lanterns. There was a fairly good  
attendance of the general public.

A correspondent writing from Hotsin-  
hsien, Shanai province, on the 6th inst.,  
to the *N.Y. Daily News* says:—"It is  
rather remarkable that this district,  
which usually abounds with rumours of  
trouble elsewhere, knows nothing as yet  
of the revolution in the south. Things  
generally appear quiet at present. The  
old-fashioned troops which garrison the  
various cities where trouble occurred a  
year ago are having an easy time, not even  
a daily drill to enervate on their leisure.  
Various robber leaders who appear to be  
well-known and quite intimate with the  
villagers are reported to have nothing  
special on hand just at present. Such  
are the anomalies of China inland."

## THE "EMPIRE" IN THE TYPHOON.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship  
Company's steamer *Empire* (Captain  
Picher), which left Hongkong on the  
evening of Saturday, the 16th inst., in the  
expectation of being able keep out of  
the track of the typhoon, did not, unfor-  
tunately, succeed in doing so. On Sunday  
morning the ship's barometer fell an inch  
and a half in an hour, the reading at 7  
a.m. being 29.51 and at 8 a.m. 27.03.  
Happily, throughout the typhoon very  
little damage was done by the sea, and  
the Captain attributes this to the ship  
being hove-to by the port tack, keeping  
the sea well on the bow. The Captain  
reports the typhoon to have been  
phenomenal in many respects. The moon  
was visible most of the time during the  
night and the sun during the day. At  
one time it was impossible to say whether  
it was raining, as the spray was so thick  
that the fore deck could not be seen from  
the bridge. The velocity of the wind at  
one time was 180 miles an hour and it  
absolutely flattened the sea.

## HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

The return match in this competition  
was played at Happy Valley on Satur-  
day between the Police and Civil Service  
Clubs. The Police won by 20 points.  
Rink scores:—

POLICE.		CIVIL SERVICE.	
	Points.		Points.
Cameron	22	Fincher	16
Pitt	22	Bond	15
McHardy	18	Thornhill	20
Total	71	Total	51

On Friday evening, at Tai Koo ground,  
Russell met Pile in the semi-final for the  
Championship of the Colony. After a  
good game Russell won by 21 points to  
10. Pile scored 4 in the first two heads,  
Russell scoring 2 in the next, Pile one  
in the fourth head, which made the score  
5-2 in favour of Pile. For the next nine  
heads Pile did not score, Russell carrying  
his score to 20 besides which he laid the  
shot, which would have given him game,  
but by a lucky shot, aimed to cut Russell  
out, Pile's bow took the jack into the  
ditch and he laid 3. This made the score  
20-9 in favour of Russell. At the 13th  
head, Pile scored 2 more which brought  
him up to 10, but the next head Russell  
laid the shot and won the game.

## INTERPORT POLO.

SHANGHAI'S KESWICK CUP TEAM.

The *North China Daily News* under-  
stands that the following have been chosen  
to represent Shanghai against Hongkong  
in the match for the Keswick Cup to be  
played at Hongkong on September 18:—  
P. Oughton, R. I. Pearson, E. H. Mc-  
Michael and V. Davis.

## DR. SUN AND YUAN SHIH-KAI.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in a message to the  
*Christian Science Monitor*, states:—"The  
present war in China will cease as soon  
as Yuan Shih-kai retires from the  
Presidency, which he has disgraced. I  
cannot bear to see my life-work destroyed  
and the despotism of the Manchus  
replaced by Yuan Shih-kai, and I will  
fight the people's righteous cause, which,  
notwithstanding great odds, must  
ultimately triumph. I earnestly appeal  
to all desiring peace and an early ces-  
sation of a long, sanguinary conflict, entail-  
ing much misery, to cease further  
financial assistance to Yuan Shih-kai."

## THE HEAD OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN YUNNAN.

TALPE, August 14th.  
Word has just been received here that  
the head of an Englishman has recently  
been brought into Weibsting, probably  
from the Burma frontier. An attempt  
has been made to hush the matter up, but  
the French missionaries are insisting on  
an investigation.—*Reuter*.

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

## TURKS DEFEAT BULGARIANS.

LONDON, August 25th.

It is officially announced in Constan-  
tinople that the Bulgarians have attacked  
the Turkish advance post at Ortakoy,  
but were repulsed after a sharp engage-  
ment. The Turks captured a Colonel and  
123 soldiers.

## GREEK RESERVISTS DISMISSED.

Seven classes of Greek Reservists have  
been dismissed the Colours.

## RESISTANCE IN ALBANIA.

The Albanian town of Delvino has  
organised a Committee of Defence and  
has resolved to resist incorporation into  
the State of Albania.

## ROYAL ENTRY INTO BELGRADE.

The Serbian Crown Prince made a cere-  
monious entry at the head of 10,000 troops  
into Belgrade. The city was decorated  
with flags and trophies and guns captured  
from the Turks and Bulgarians.

## TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Owing to the firm attitude of the  
Powers in regard to Adrianople the  
Porte is beginning to realise that a direct  
understanding with Bulgaria offers the  
best chance of an exit from the present  
impasse. The negotiations will conse-  
quently be resumed with the Bulgarian  
agent at Constantinople.

It is understood that the Porte are  
unwavering on the question of Adrian-  
ople, but are prepared to make other  
concessions.

The proposal for a direct Turco-Bul-  
garian understanding meets with  
encouragement in certain diplomatic  
quarters, but is opposed in others.

## RE-CONSTRUCTING THE GREEK ARMY.

Greece has already begun the work of  
re-arming. The general staff will be  
re-constructed, and the number of  
Divisions of the Army will be increased  
by twelve. War material will be renewed  
without delay, and the new frontiers will  
be carefully fortified, while the Navy  
will be strengthened by new ships, a large  
arsenal, and coastal fortifications.

## THE END OF THE CRISIS.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY FRENCH FOREIGN  
MINISTER.

PARIS, August 25th.

M. Pichon, speaking in the Department  
of Jura, said:—"Everything leads us to  
the belief that we are reaching the end of  
the crisis which has so often caused danger  
of war between the great Powers, and  
now the need is universally felt for  
assured peace. The concerted action of  
Europe has ended in an unsatisfactory  
sort of settlement, but it has sufficed, since  
it has restored peace and has not granted  
an excessive advantage to the one side  
or crushed the other." M. Pichon  
catalogued the services of the Triple  
Entente in the work of peace.

## AMERICAN TROOPS FOR MEXICAN FRONTIER.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

It has been decided to increase the  
11,000 troops on the Mexican border by  
14,000 to facilitate the prevention of  
contraband and Mexican incursions. In  
case of necessity the troops will form  
a unit of an expeditionary force.

## BRITISH MILITARY MISSION.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED IN FRANCE.

LONDON, August 25th.

The British Military Mission, headed  
by Field-Marshal Sir John French, and  
including General Grierson, visited the  
camp at Chalons, following Combined  
Infantry and Cavalry manoeuvres. They  
were received with the utmost cordiality.

## EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, August 25th.

The Allan liner *Scandinavian* is taking  
nearly 200 emigrants from the Londonderry  
district to Canada. The Liverpool  
manager of the Allan Line says this is one  
of the biggest emigration years ever  
known.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BLACK PUGILIST ON THE ENGLISH STAGE.

A HUGE SALARY.

LONDON, August 25th.

Considerable hostility has been aroused  
by the announcement that Jack Johnson  
appears to-night (Monday) in two  
London music-halls at a salary of \$1,000  
a week. The managers of the halls have  
up to the present not yielded to the  
pressure brought to bear upon them to  
cancel the engagement.

Johnson, his white wife, and a party  
of pugilists motored from Folkestone to  
London.

## BRITISH WATERPLANE RACE.

LONDON, August 25th.

Favoured with the calmest of weather,  
Mr. Hawker left Southampton on a second  
attempt to circle Great Britain by water-  
plane for the *Daily Mail* prize of £5,000.  
He soon reached Ramsgate, where great  
crowds assembled, and proceeded to  
Yarmouth at very high speed.

## HYDROPLANE FATALITY.

PARIS, August 25th.

During a hydroplane race in Paris M.  
Denuville, the aviator, and M. Montalent,  
a passenger, were killed.

## ALARM IN ULSTER.

MANUFACTURERS ENQUIRING FOR SITES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 25th.

Several big Ulster firms are enquiring  
for sites in England in the event of the  
Home Rule Bill becoming law, following  
the example of Messrs. Guinness, who  
have secured a hundred acres at Salford,  
and Messrs. Jacob, the biscuit-makers,  
who have obtained premises in Liverpool.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S GUEST.

VIENNA, August 25th.

M. Canova, the late Italian Commander  
at Tripoli, has arrived at Ischl as the  
guest of the Emperor. He will follow the  
Austrian manoeuvres.

## MEDITERRANEAN FLEET WELCOMED.

LONDON, August 25th.

The British Mediterranean Fleet, which  
is now at Oran, Algeria, was accorded  
an elaborate welcome. General Druce  
asked Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne to  
prolong his stay for 48 hours.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, August 25th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE PUISNE JUDGE (Mr.  
J. H. KEMP).

DEFENDANTS MISSING.

The case was called in which Luk  
Ping is suing the Wing Shing Loong firm  
to recover the sum of \$144.81, balance due  
for goods sold and delivered. Defen-  
dants filed a counterclaim in which they  
sought to recover \$80.44 due for money  
lent.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Gold-  
ring & Russ) appeared for the plaintiff,  
and Mr. D. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson,  
Stokes & Master) was the solicitor for  
the defendants.

His Lordship asked, when the case was  
called on, if the defendants were not  
appearing.

Mr. Goldring—No. Apparently they  
have absconded and abandoned their  
counterclaim, which was for balance of  
money lent.

Plaintiff was put in the witness-box  
and proved the claim, and his Lordship  
entered judgment on his behalf on the  
claim and counterclaim.

## BRITISH COTTON GOODS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In the House of Commons on July 25th.

In reply to a question by Sir John  
Randles, Mr. John Robertson said that  
the value of the exports of cotton yarn  
and manufactures from the United  
Kingdom to the Philippine Islands in  
1907 was \$260,000, and in 1912 \$443,000,  
while the exports from the United States  
of America in the years ended June 30th,  
1907 and 1912, were valued at \$500 and  
\$273,000 respectively. Preference to  
United States manufacturers only took  
effect in October, 1909, and resulted in  
an immediate and considerable expansion  
in the exports of cotton goods from one  
country to the other, whilst exports from  
the United Kingdom have shown some  
tendency to decline.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

FAN-TAN AT YAU MATI.  
Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday,  
Inspector Gerrard charged a Chinese with  
playing fan-tan at the New Market,  
Yau mati. The officer told his Worship  
that it was most difficult to catch these  
men. Defendant was fined \$3.

AN "UNEMPLOYED BEGGAR."  
Mr. Green, of the Forestry Department,  
prosecuted a dirty-looking Chinese for  
cutting grass on a Government plantation.  
The man stated that he was an "un-  
employed beggar," and lived in the  
Temple of the God of Heaven. Mr.  
Green said that this man was one of the  
rabble which was living in the Temple.  
They were a nuisance to the district. The  
man was fined \$2.

LOOTERS HEAVILY PUNISHED.  
Two Chinese were charged with having  
in their possession nine gold watches, a  
metal watch, and two metal chains, to  
the value of \$300. The men were caught  
coming off the *Houm*, which had just  
arrived in the Harbour from Canton, and  
Acting-Inspector Grant told the Magis-  
trate that probably they were soldiers  
from Canton, and had looted the articles.  
Defendants were fined \$100, or in default  
three months' hard labour.

CUTTING SHRUBS ON GOVERNMENT LAND.  
A woman who was charged with cutting  
shrubs of Government land called her  
husband as a witness on her behalf. After  
giving evidence this man admitted that  
he had been convicted on two previous  
occasions. The woman denied having  
been fined before, but three previous  
convictions were recorded, and the  
Magistrate (Mr. C. D. Melbourne) said  
that apparently the fines were not heavy  
enough for her to remember. She would  
be fined \$5 this time.

VAGRANCY.  
George Hourigan, a seaman, was  
charged by Inspector MacHardy with  
being a vagrant. The officer said that the  
defendant had been staying at the  
Seamen's Institute of late, and had been  
given old clothes, which he had been in  
the habit of taking away and pawning.  
He had been ejected from the Institute.  
He deserted from his ship, which came  
from New York. In answer to Mr.  
Hazeland, the man said he could do any  
kind of work, and Inspector MacHardy  
said it was very difficult for him to get  
work in Hongkong. The man was ordered  
to be sent to the house of detention.

A DISORDERLY SEAMAN.  
Before Mr. Melbourne, Alexander  
Brown, a seaman on board the *Idahu*, was  
charged with being drunk and disorderly  
in Connaught Road and with assaulting  
P.C. Comfort, an Indian Lance-Sergeant,  
and Lance-Sergeant Patterson, and fur-  
ther with damaging the latter's uniform.  
Defendant, when asked to plead, said he  
admitted being drunk, but denied being  
disorderly. He could not remember any-  
thing about the assaults. The officer  
should not have put those charges down  
against a man who had not got his senses.  
He came ashore on Saturday afternoon,  
about half-past-six, and went to the  
Seamen's Institute. He afterwards met  
some friends—shipmates on the *Idahu*—  
and naturally had some drink. It was  
unfair to condemn any man not in his  
senses. He might be hung. (Laughter.)  
P.C. Comfort deposed that the defen-  
dant was causing an obstruction and he  
requested him to go away. The man  
immediately rushed at witness and  
knocked him over. Through the timely  
arrival of an Indian Lance-Sergeant he  
was able to arrest him. On the way to  
the Station defendant bit witness' arm  
and thumb, and kicked the Indian. In  
the charge-room the man appeared to be  
quite sensible, and stood quite steadily.

Defendant—It is like this: When a  
man comes from a ship and has a drop  
of drink he gets six or seven of these  
officers round him. If I go into a canteen  
and drink 14 pints of beer I should think  
I was drunk. I can prove that by calling  
my shipmates.

His Worship—Did you get outside 14  
pints?

Defendant—Yes, I had 14 if I had  
one. It is not fair that you should  
believe these four or five men, who are  
prepared to swear your life away.

Lance-Sergeant Patterson deposed that  
the defendant refused to give his name and  
address at the Station. He butted  
witness in the stomach with his head, and  
tore his shoulder strap off. Witness then  
put him in the cell under observation.

Defendant asked to be allowed to call  
his shipmates to prove that he was drunk,  
asking his Worship if that would not  
make "a bit of difference." The Magis-  
trate told him he could call any witnesses  
he liked.

Defendant—You can see that most of  
these men are not speaking the truth. I  
have travelled this world, and have seen  
more of the world than they have, and  
I have a family and everything like that  
at home which perhaps they haven't got.  
(Laughter.)

His Worship (to the police)—Do you  
know anything about him?

Defendant—First appearance in Hong-  
kong, sir.

He was fined \$15 and ordered to pay 50  
cents compensation. He then asked to be  
allowed to go on board the ship to get the  
money, but Inspector Fenton said the man  
was too dangerous to be allowed out.  
Defendant loudly protested that he was  
not "a lunatic or anything."  
His Worship told him that the police  
would see into the matter, and the man  
was removed from the Court still talking  
volubly.



## PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 12th.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Much comment was heard two or three weeks ago on the action of the members of the Senate in voting themselves salaries of \$6,000 per annum. The House of Representatives has just discussed the question of payment of members, and agreed to the more reasonable sum of \$3,600 per annum, though to that has to be added an attendance fee of \$10 per sitting. That is a fairly generous sum for about four months' work, if work it may be called. The Speaker is to receive \$6,000 a year and an entertainment allowance of \$2,000.

## POLITICAL.

The new Premier, Hsiung Hsiang, has announced that he will endeavour to carry out a policy of economic development, whatever that may mean. "As poverty is the root of all evils," according to him, he will endeavour to create new enterprises providing the people with work. This sounds all right, and if the Premier has some practical scheme for giving effect to his sentimental aspirations China may yet have cause to honour his name and his policy.

It is thought that the Premier will not be able to carry on the duties of Minister of Finance as well, and it is believed that Liang Shih-yi, who is acting as Finance Minister at present, will continue in that rôle. Dr. Chen Chi-tao and Mr. Chow Tzu-chi, the energetic Governor of Shanghai, are also mentioned in connection with this appointment.

Speculation is rife as to the composition of the new Cabinet. Though party feeling is not so keen at present as it has been, it is doubtful if the Premier will be able to select men as Ministers who will meet with the approval of both Houses. Parliament has been complacent and agreeable on one or two occasions recently, and members may be found in a good mood. But it is always safe to remember that in China one never knows.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

I hear that the Constitution Drafting Committee has been fairly amiable, and the proceedings at recent sittings have shown a surprising unanimity on the part of members. But isn't this as it should be in the Temple of Heaven?

## AN AUGUST DELUGE.

As I mentioned in my last letter, considerable damage was done by the recent heavy rains. In addition to the big wash-out of the Peking-Hankow Railway, which is not yet repaired, there has been serious damage in the capital and immediate environs, causing so much suffering that the Government has had to grant \$20,000 to relieve the distress.

## ACROSS AFRICA.

To cross Africa from ocean to ocean with no more trouble than is involved in changing from train to steamer and from steamer to train at various points on the journey cannot yet be accomplished, but in a few months' time the missing links in the existing services will be completed, and from the west coast it will be possible to travel direct to Zanzibar. The new route will be by the Congo river and German East Africa.

For some time, by building railways connecting the navigable stretches of the Congo, the Belgians have maintained a combined river-steamship and railway service from the mouth of that river into the very heart of Africa, while the Germans from Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast, have been building a railway inland to Lake Tanganyika.

That lake has also been one of the objectives of the Belgians, and two years ago they began the building of a railway to the lake from the nearest navigable part of the Lunlaba, as the Upper Congo is called. When both the Belgian and German railways reach Tanganyika they will be joined by a line of lake steamers, and the rail and steamer service between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will be complete.

Mail news from the Congo and German East Africa tells of the approaching attainment of Tanganyika by both railways. The German line was opened to Tabora, 520 miles from the coast, nearly a year ago. Last month a further section of 100 miles was opened to traffic, and the final section of 110 miles is expected to be finished by April next. The lake terminus will be at Kigoma, a little south of Ujiji, the town famous as the meeting-place of Stanley and Livingston.

The Belgian Tanganyika railway starts from Kabola, and its lake terminus will be at Lukuga, a newly-created port. At the beginning of last month the rails had been laid up to the one hundred and second mile and the earthworks completed for another thirty miles. The last section will involve some arduous work, as a rapid descent has to be made from high land to the level of the lake, but it is confidently expected that the line will reach the lake before the German.

From Lukuga, on the west coast of Tanganyika, to Kigoma, on the east coast, is about eighty miles, so that by what may be called the Tanganyika route the distance from sea to sea across Africa will be about 3,200 miles. The journey will have to be taken in nine stages, five by railway and four by steamer, and will occupy about 16 days.

It is scarcely necessary to add that these services have not been opened with the idea of fostering through traffic, but to serve local needs. But just as the Nile route and the Uganda railway have attracted tourists in considerable numbers, so should this east and west route across the continent. The traveller on the time and the money would find the journey well worth taking, for it opens up the finest river, lake, forest and park scenery of Central Africa, as well as affording an opportunity for a study of many diverse tribes in various stages of savagery and civilisation.

## NEW SHANGHAI-DAIREN LINER.

The ever-increasing stream of passengers who prefer the overland route between the Far East and Europe, via Siberia, to the ocean route, via Suva, will be glad to hear that, thanks to the well-known go-ahead spirit and enterprise of the South Manchuria Railway Company in catering for the convenience and comfort of the travelling public, they are now able to travel between Shanghai and Dairen in a fine new steamer specially built for that Company's Shanghai-Dairen Direct Mail Steamer Service. The new steamer, named the *Sakaki Maru*, was built at Kobe by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, and was launched on March 23rd of this year. She started her regular service on Thursday, the 14th instant. She has been scheduled to take the place of the *Saikio Maru*, which ship has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The *Sakaki Maru* will leave Shanghai every Monday, and Dairen every Thursday. Homeward passengers booked for the Wagon Lits will travel by her. The new steamer is equipped with wireless telegraphy and carries a doctor on board. She has a gross tonnage of 3,376 tons, is fitted with the Curtis turbine engine, and can develop a speed of over 19 knots per hour. She has accommodation for 63 first-class, 50 second-class, and 164 third-class passengers. The first-class accommodation comprises 13 ordinary cabins, containing 30 berths and 13 sofas; three family rooms, containing 12 berths and 3 sofas; and four special rooms, containing one double bed and one sofa. The second-class accommodation consists of four ordinary cabins, containing 16 berths and four sofas; and the third-class comprises 164 bunks. Her length is 386 feet, breadth, 45 feet; and depth, 23 feet.

In connection with this development of the Shanghai-Dairen service, it is interesting to learn that the South Manchuria Railway Company will shortly attach second-class sleeping cars to all its express trains. Hitherto, travellers between the Far East and Europe by the Trans-Siberian route have had to travel first-class over the S.M.R. Co.'s section, and this new feature will render what is admitted to be one of the best railway services in the world even more popular.

Both steamer and train times of the South Manchuria Railway Company remain unaltered.

## ARMED ROBBERIES AT SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT RECOMMENDED.

The *N.C. Daily News*, of Tuesday last, says:—

There was a somewhat peculiar ending to a case in the Mixed Court yesterday in which a member of the "Dare to Die" corps was convicted for complicity in an armed robbery. After all the evidence had been adduced Mr. P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, who was accompanied by Magistrate Kuan, stated that he would recommend that the accused be hanged.

The prisoner was Zung Yau-ding, aged 38, described as a soldier, and he was charged with being concerned together with others not in custody in burglariously breaking into and entering a dwelling-house in the country off Kiaschow Road and stealing therefrom \$40, a gold hair pin, a silver hair pin and a twenty-one articles of clothing, together with being a member of a gang of armed robbers and of a menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement. A third indictment charged him with being concerned with others not in custody in making an armed attack on a dwelling house in the country off Kiaschow Road between 2 and 3 a.m. on August 15th and stealing therefrom money and clothing to the value of \$30.

Det-Sergt. Peck stated that the robberies occurred about 100 yards outside the Settlement limits. The people in the village made the usual noise and the robbers ran off. Sikh P.C. 199 arrested the accused as he was running into the Settlement. The complainants recognized the accused as one of the men who participated in the robbery.

Sikh P.C. 199 and 245 stated that they saw the accused running into the Settlement from the district in question and they arrested him.

The first complainant in his evidence said that the accused and seven other men entered his house and tied up him and his wife and family.

Other evidence of identification having been given the accused denied the charges, and said that he was a member of the Dare-to-Die Corps. When he was arrested it was a mistake, as he was only running to the camp for his wages.

Addressing the accused, Mr. Jones said that he had power to send him to prison for several years, but he would communicate with Admiral Sah and ask him to liberate the prisoner.

## DARE-TO-DIE REHEARD.

A later issue of our contemporary says:—

Numerous cases of assault, and not a few petty thefts, continue to be reported in the countryside occupied by the "Dare-to-Die" gang. The leader has apparently recognized the necessity for taking measures to keep his men under control. There were three executions at the Fawwah village camp yesterday, and a minor degree of punishment, that of slicing of the ears, has been adopted in several cases.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on July 28th, Earl Curzon of Kedleston rose to call attention to the position of affairs in Persia and Tibet, to ask for information, and to move for papers. In the course of his remarks he said:—

With regard to Tibet the appeal for papers is still stronger, as I believe I am right in saying that we have not had any papers on Tibet since 1910. Your Lordships will remember that the arrangement concluded by His Majesty's Government, both in China and Russia, on the subject of Tibet involved the recognition of the suzerainty of China over that country. I have no doubt that when His Majesty's Government took that step they thought that Chinese suzerainty in the future would be the same vague and impalpable thing which it had been in the past. They did not foresee the consequences of their act, which showed a want of prevision on their part.

## SUZERAINTY AND SOVEREIGNTY.

The Chinese had very definite ideas on the subject, and believed that they were bound to convert suzerainty into sovereignty, and they despatched the Dalai Lama to the country, and treated it as a province. For a time His Majesty's Government appear to have treated these proceedings with equanimity, and the noble Viscount talked about the inadvisability of interfering with Tibet at all, and from his point of view I imagine that His Majesty's Government thought it had better acquiesce in these troubles rather than take any step. Anyway, the change came from a very unexpected quarter.

When the revolution broke out in China the Chinese troops in Lhasa, who were revolutionary in spirit, rebelled and killed their officers, and forced the local Chinese Governor to abdicate. Then the Dalai Lama returned to the country and made a sort of temporary arrangement. The next step also came from China. The Chinese Republic, in order to turn attention from home affairs, seemed to think it politic to indulge in an attitude of aggression abroad, and consequently launched another expedition against Tibet with some vigour. Here again, in the absence of Blue Books, I am dependent on what appears in the Press; but I have seen it stated that in August last year our Minister, Sir John Jordan, in Peking addressed a formal Note to the Chinese Government, in which the Government said that they could not acquiesce in the definite incorporation of Tibet in China, and further expounded to that country, and that their recognition of the Chinese Republic must be withheld until they have received satisfaction on these points.

## PROPOSED NEW AGREEMENT.

To that Note the Chinese Government is alleged to have replied in December, 1912, and the terms of the reply are said to be that they objected their action and declined to see that there was any occasion for a new agreement. If these communications have passed we may reasonably ask to be allowed to see those documents and to be acquainted with what has been passing with regard to this very important matter. What is the present position at Lhasa? Is the Dalai Lama in power at Lhasa? Is the Chinese Resident there? Are there any Chinese soldiers in the place? Is the Chinese suzerainty in existence in any form, and is there to be a conference or discussion between the British and Chinese representatives on the matter? I think those are fair questions to put, because it will be remembered that at the time of the Chinese revolution Mongolia proclaimed her independence, and Russia took advantage of that movement to make a treaty with Mongolia and claim a protectorate over her.

## MONGOLIA AND TIBET.

At the same time negotiations are said to have been going on between Mongolia and Tibet, which are said to have terminated on January 13th. The question I desire to ask with regard to this arises out of a statement in the well-known Russian newspaper, the *Novoye Vremya*, to the effect that Russian influence might now be established; that Mongolia and Tibet having become one, Russia might extend her area of influence. In that statement, which may be true or entirely untrue, there is a definite assertion that a treaty was made between Tibet and Mongolia, and the inference is drawn from it that by virtue of this treaty Russia will be drawn to extend her influence over Tibet. Let me say frankly, I do not believe it. I do not believe that Russia would be a party to any arrangement of that description, which would be so inconsistent with the terms to which she has set her hand about Tibet under the Anglo-Russian Convention.

My reason for putting the question is to give the noble Viscount the opportunity of a denial. My object in these remarks has been to place before your Lordships the facts of the case involving British relations of a most important character over a large portion of the Asiatic Continent, to invite information or an expression of opinion on many of these points, from His Majesty's Government, to ask them over all this great area, and more particularly in regard to Persia, to recognize facts as they are, and instead of expecting that facts will be modified to suit their policy, to adjust their policy so as to meet the facts.

## LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

Viscount Morley: Early in 1912 there was a definite forward movement of the Chinese towards Tibet. The Tibetans resisted, and for a time there was fighting and universal turmoil and disorder. The Chinese and the Tibetans made an appeal to the Government of India to mediate. The Government of India refused these appeals on the ground that we were pledged to neutrality. Later on the Chinese proceeded further to advance into what was indisputably Tibetan territory. There was a failure to achieve success on either side, and the result was a deadlock. On April 12 of last year the President of the new Chinese Republic issued an order to his officers in Tibet, saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration, and that Tibet was to be regarded as an equal footing with other provinces of China. This was boldly to say that Tibet was a Chinese province. A very vigorous protest was made at Peking against this, and on the 30th of last month the Chinese Government revoked this rather preposterous order, and issued a proclamation to the Generalissimo in the neighbourhood of Yunnan, and it has been agreed with the British Government to appoint negotiators for the settlement of Tibetan affairs, and all troops stationed along the frontier must strictly adhere to their present positions, and not advance pending a definite decision. We demurred to the proceedings of the last two years on the part of the Chinese Government, and we specially demurred to the order which has now been withdrawn.

The House will be glad to know that there is going to be a conference under our auspices. The Chinese Government have accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet. Many points, however, are still open. The last thing His Majesty's Government desire is to intervene in the internal affairs of Tibet. Our political interest in that quarter is confined to the maintenance of friendly relations in the neighbourhood of State, and peace and security along the Indian frontier from Cashmere to Burma. In this conference China and Tibet will be the protagonists. We shall be the honest broker, but an honest broker with these interests will keep his eye open. It will, in fact, be a tripartite conference, and we shall be parties both to the negotiations as they proceed and to the convention, which we hope will be the result. The Russian Government have been fully apprised of our actions and intentions in all these transactions, and have received them with entire approval. We hope the conference will meet at Simla in about three weeks' time.

## THE DUKHOFF'S JOURNEY.

The Marquess of Crewe said that as to the strange figure, Dukhoff, and the rumours as to an arrangement between Mongolia and Tibet, the story was that Dukhoff was sent on a mission from the Dalai Lama to St. Petersburg, that he went by way of Mongolia, and there entered into an arrangement on behalf of the Dalai Lama by which each of the two countries recognized the independence. What Dukhoff actually did His Majesty's Government were not in a position to say, but they were categorically informed that he had no kind of commission from the Dalai Lama, and no commission to conduct a mission or enter into any kind of agreement with Mongolia. The debate then ended.

A Reuters telegram from Simla states that it is announced that the conference will be attended by Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Jvan Chen, representing China and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama. Mr. Bell, political officer in Sikkim, will assist Sir Henry McMahon. It is understood that all questions under dispute will be discussed thoroughly at the conference.

DR. NITCHE ON THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Dr. Nitche has returned to Japan after a visit to the Philippines. Interviewed by Press representatives, the Doctor stated that he had been to the islands in order to investigate the American industrial policy there, but was unable to make a satisfactory inspection on account of the advent of the rainy season in the northern part of the islands.

In the Philippines the American Government is devoting some efforts to the improvement of the roads, but affords no special protection or encouragement to industry. In regard to agricultural enterprise, for instance, there is a wide field, but owing to the scarcity of capital and labour the land under cultivation and the whole area.

As for immigration, the entrance of Chinese settlers is entirely forbidden in order to protect the interests of the natives. Japanese immigrants also are not welcomed. For the cultivation of the fields, machines are scarcely utilized, while a limit is placed on the ownership of land, the maximum being fixed at 1,024 *chobu* (one *chobu*—2½ acres) in the case of a company, and 4 *chobu* for each individual. In short, owing to the Home Government's policy of non-interference, agricultural enterprise in the islands is conducted on a very small scale.

So far as education is concerned, it appears that the American authorities are prepared to grant independence to the islands in course of time, as in their text books the children are being taught to respect the rights and interests of others so as to inspire them with the spirit of independence.

The revenue of the islands aggregates three million dollars, of which some twenty-five thousand dollars are annually devoted to military purposes. The revenue, however, chiefly consists of Customs duties and poll taxes, and to offset the independence of the islands will be attended with no small amount of difficulty.

The Makauli tribe on the western coast of the islands is traditionally believed to be descended from the Japanese Christians at Shimabara in Kyushu, who were exiled in the 17th century. The story may or may not be true, but it is a fact that they are pre-eminently brave and inspired with martial spirit, and in many other respects bear a striking resemblance to the Japanese people.

In the Manila Library, to my great interest, I found a Japanese-Spanish Dictionary published in 1912. In the Library I also found a copy of the report made in 1592 by a Spanish priest to the his Home Government to the effect that the Japanese Shogun Toyotomi Hidetoshi would invade the Philippines upon his subjugation of Korea. There were many other works bespeaking the close connection of Japan with the islands. Those who understand the Spanish language may find great interest in perusing the works concerning such matters.

## THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

The Duchess of Fife (Princess Alexandra), who has become betrothed to Prince Arthur of Connaught, is the daughter of the late Duke of Fife and the King's sister, the Princess Royal, and was born on May 17th, 1891. Seven years ago King Edward conferred the rank of Princess on her and on her sister, thus bringing them within the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act and rendering them eligible as wives of English or European royalty.

Princess Alexandra became the Duchess of Fife on the lamented death of her father in January of last year, the Dukedom carrying a special remainder in her favour. The Duke's death, it will be remembered, followed closely, on the week of the P. & O. liner *Delhi* near Tangier on December 13th, 1911, in which the Duke and Duchess and their two daughters suffered great hardships. The boat in which they were being taken to the shore was sunk by great waves breaking over her and the royal party were thrown into the surf. Princess Alexandra disappeared for a moment under the sea, but thanks to their lifebelts the whole party were able to float to the shore, though terribly buffeted by the waves.

The Duchess and her sister, Princess Maad of Fife, have been most carefully brought up. Both possess quiet, shy manners, and are always simply but well dressed. The late Duke of Fife, during the last two or three years of his life, frequently chaperoned his daughters, but they have not been seen very much in the social world, though on two occasions this season they have accompanied their mother to dances, one given by Lady Salisbury and the other by Lady Hillingdon.

The Duchess is devoted to Scotland and has spent a good deal of her time at Mar Lodge, Braemar. She is a very skillful angler, and can drive a pair of horses as well as any man. During the autumn she and her sister are frequently to be seen in the vicinity of Mar Lodge driving a mail phaeton and pair of fine black horses. The Duchess is, like most members of the English Royal Family, very fair, with a slim, graceful figure and a winning smile. She is one of the richest women in England. Her father's estate was provisionally sworn at £1,000,000 on May 29th, 1912.

## THE PRINCE.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He is thirty years of age, tall, fair, and very good looking and extremely popular not only in society but in the Army, especially with his brother officers in the Scots Greys, who have been quartered at York for the past year or so. He was a great favourite of his late uncle, King Edward, as he is of his cousin, the present King. He has charming manners and possesses the happy knack of once putting at ease those with whom he is brought into contact.

He rides extremely well and is looked upon in the highest military quarters as a very capable and keen soldier.

As representative of his Sovereign abroad he has been a decided success, and those who have been attached to his suite are full of praise for his tact and dignity, and discretion. There is no more popular royal guest at a dinner party or ball.

He has been the King's Ambassador to almost every Court of Europe, and it was directly due to the suggestion of his Majesty that the Prince was made the chief of the four "Councillors of State" who were the official head of the Empire during the absence of his Majesty at the Indian Durbar.

Lord Kitchener once remarked of him that it was rather a pity he was born a royal Prince, since that fact would probably prevent him from taking the prominent position in the Army to which his abilities entitled him.

## NAVAL VESSELS ON THE YANGTZE.

In the House of Commons on July 28th, in reply to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Churchill said:—By latest advice there are twelve of his Majesty's ships between Hankow and Shanghai, three at Shanghai itself. Two more large ships are proceeding to Woosung, and two destroyers to Shanghai. There are no gunboats in reserve at Hongkong, but there are torpedo craft which can be employed on river work if necessary. The date for the delivery of the two new river gunboats of the present year's programme is not yet settled, but on present information it is estimated that the vessels will be completed in the early part of 1915.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO RUBBER TRUST.

The revenue receipts of the British North Borneo Rubber Trust for the 12 months ended June 30th last amounted to £20,350, and after providing for all expenses there is a balance, including £2,032 brought forward, of £17,933. The directors have set aside against depreciation the balance of profit received from sales of investments, £5,947, and have appropriated £2,284 from revenue account for the same purpose. They recommended the distribution of a dividend of 2½ per cent, less tax, leaving £2,229 to be paid forward. Of the amount received in respect of forfeited shares £2,092—the directors have applied £1,092 to the reduction of preliminary expenses and the remaining £1,000 has been added to the reserve account. At the close of the year the quotation of all securities were seriously affected by rumours of war and general liquidation due to this and other causes. At such a time no valuation based upon ruling quotations could give any indication of the true value of a list of securities. The directors, however, made a valuation upon this basis as usual, and it pointed to a depreciation of £1,000,000 carried forward, of less than 10 per cent. The directors regard this as a temporary depreciation only.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert &amp; Co.'s Piece Goods.

Market Report says:—The unexpected surrender of the Woosung Forts to the Government forces has so materially altered the situation for the better in this part of the war area that a much brighter feeling is already apparent in the market, although some little time must necessarily elapse before the feeling of comparative optimism which now prevails can take the form of an actual improvement in business. The moral effect of the surrender, when the news has had time to penetrate through the country, should be an important factor in restoring tranquillity, but this must be to some extent discounted by the escape of the rebel leaders and the bulk of their troops without whose capture or destruction the victories of the loyal troops lose most of their value. The centre of operations is now transferred to Nanking, Chinking and the Pukow country, where the insurgent troops are still active, and it is to be hoped that the loyal armies which are now slowly converging on them will be able to inflict a crushing defeat before long.

Practically no fresh business of any sort has to be recorded, but clearances, though far below normal, have been better than might have been expected on a few days during the week when steamers were clearing for Tsingtau and Northern ports, where conditions are reported to be all in favour of a good business, if it were not for the disorganisation of native finances brought on by the fighting in this neighbourhood. Some attempts have been made during the week at resuming auctions on a reduced scale, but they have to be abandoned owing to the apathy of buyers.

A photograph of the presentation portrait of the late Mr. R. C. Antrobus has been presented to the Shanghai Municipal Council by certain former residents. The Council has placed the picture in the Council room.

## INTIMATIONS

## HAIR CAME OUT IN HANDFULS

Began as Ringworm. Left Bald Patch, then Scaly with Hard Crust-like Substance. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured Her.

11, Ford Rd., Gosport, Hants, Eng.—My little girl's head was bad for nearly two years. It first began as ringworm. The hair came out in handfuls. Leaving a bald patch, and then it became scaly with a hard crust-like substance. It would weep occasionally and be sore. I kept her home from school. It looked so ugly, and it was very irritating and of course was a great worry. I tried several remedies without success, but that did not seem to do it much good. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment then. The first application seemed to ease it, so I persevered with them and it soon got in the way for the better and now it is all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my child, and her hair is growing. (Signed) Mrs. Selma M. Peters, May 23, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment do so much for poor complainers, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Sold everywhere. A sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; N.S.W.; Lennan & Co., Cape Town; Muller, Auckland & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter, Uruk & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A. See Teacher-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

was a great worry. I tried several remedies without success, but that did not seem to do it much good. I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment then. The first application seemed to ease it, so I persevered with them and it soon got in the way for the better and now it is all right. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my child, and her hair is growing. (Signed) Mrs. Selma M. Peters, May 23, 1912.

Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Sample free.

[96-22]

## HOWARD WATCHES.

## THE AMERICAN WATCH

OF FINEST QUALITY AND HIGH PRECISION

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

## THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD

WATCH IS FIXED

AT THE FACTORY.

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

## THE SOLE AGENTS:

CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHATEL ROAD.

[41]



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

**TENDERS FOR SPECIE BRITISH AND MEXICAN DOLLARS**, current in this Colony, in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, LONDON, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 27th August, 1913.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bill will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

P. J. BOWEN, Major, A.P.D.,  
Treasury Chest Officer,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1067]

## FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship.

**"GUBERNIA"**, Captain H. Roubin, arriving from Europe, carrying cargo and passengers, and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rest.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case where over.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:

Ex ss. "Sagami" from Yokohama.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

A Fresh Shipment of ALEXANDER'S PURE AUSTRALIAN LEMON SQUASH has just been landed. Obtainable of GARNER, QUELCH & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. [1008]

## AUCTIONS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned), ON SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1913, at 2.30 P.M., off Observation Place, Praya East, FIVE 500 Ton STEEL LIGHTERS As they stand with all Workable GEAR, HAND CRANES, 8 cwt. and 10 cwt. ANCHORS, and About 90 Fathoms 1 1/2" STUD LINK CABLE on each Lighter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

On View Two Days Before Sale.

TERMS: As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1003]

## G. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th September, 1913, commencing at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong and Kowloon Depot, 50 Ton COAL LIGHTER and

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES, Comprising:

Engines Five Manual Engines Compound Horizontal, Engines Inverted Vertical, Boilers with Mountings, Air Compressor, Lathes, Flag Sawing Machines, Fan Engines, Steam Hammer, Hollow Shafting, Capstan and Engine, Oil Engine, Propeller, Canvas Cuttings, Bunting, Canvas and Leather Hoses, Coir Cordage, Manila Hawser, Paperstuffs, Dining Table, Old India Rubber, Boots, Carpets, Edge, Blankets, Chain Cable, Steel Wire Rope, Steel Tools, Electric Cable, Olive Oil, Old Iron and Steel, Old Metal, &c., &c.

Samples of Valuable Metals may be inspected at the Naval Ordnance Depot.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALING STORES, Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps (A quantity of Electroplated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale: As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, 20th August, 1913. [989]

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS of the Will of the Late MR. JOHN HUGHES LEWIS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. N. MOALLE & COMPANY have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, on the Premises, The Following:-

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, IN ONE LOT, Situate and being Portion of Lot No. 10 on the BRITISH CONCESSION, AMOY.

Particulars:-

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground being part of Lot No. 10 situate at Amoy in China within the British and American Concessions there and described on the Plan made by the Amoy Customs in 1884 as the Portion belonging to Messrs. Brown & Co., which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is bounded on the North West side thereof by other Portion of the same Lot described on the said Plan as belonging to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and measuring thereon 190 feet or thereabouts on the South East side thereof on a Street described on the said Plan as Sai Hing Street and measuring thereon 207 feet and 10 inches or thereabouts, on the North East side thereof on the native city of Amoy as described on the said Plan and measuring thereon 135 feet and 6 inches or thereabouts and on the South West side thereof on the Bund and measuring thereon 108 feet and 6 inches or thereabouts, such Piece or Parcel of Ground being that Portion of the said Lot No. 10 purchased by FRANCIS GASS from Messrs. Brown & Co. on or about the 20th of June, 1896, and transferred in the books of HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE at Amoy into the name of the said FRANCIS GASS on the said date, held for the residue of 100 years from 1st day of January, 1862, created by a Deed of Lease dated 3rd May, 1865, made between WILLIAM HENRY PEDDER, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S then Consul at Amoy, of the one part, and JOHN FORSTER & Co., of the other part.

Upon the said Piece or Parcel of Ground are created two separate blocks of Offices together with two separate Godowns, and there is also an open space measuring 62 by 65 or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent \$50 per annum. Particulars and Conditions of Sale are in course of preparation and will shortly be obtainable from:-

MESSRS. DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Hongkong and Amoy, and also from

MESSRS. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & LALOR, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Vendors' Solicitors, and also from

MESSRS. N. MOALLE & Co., The Auctioneers.

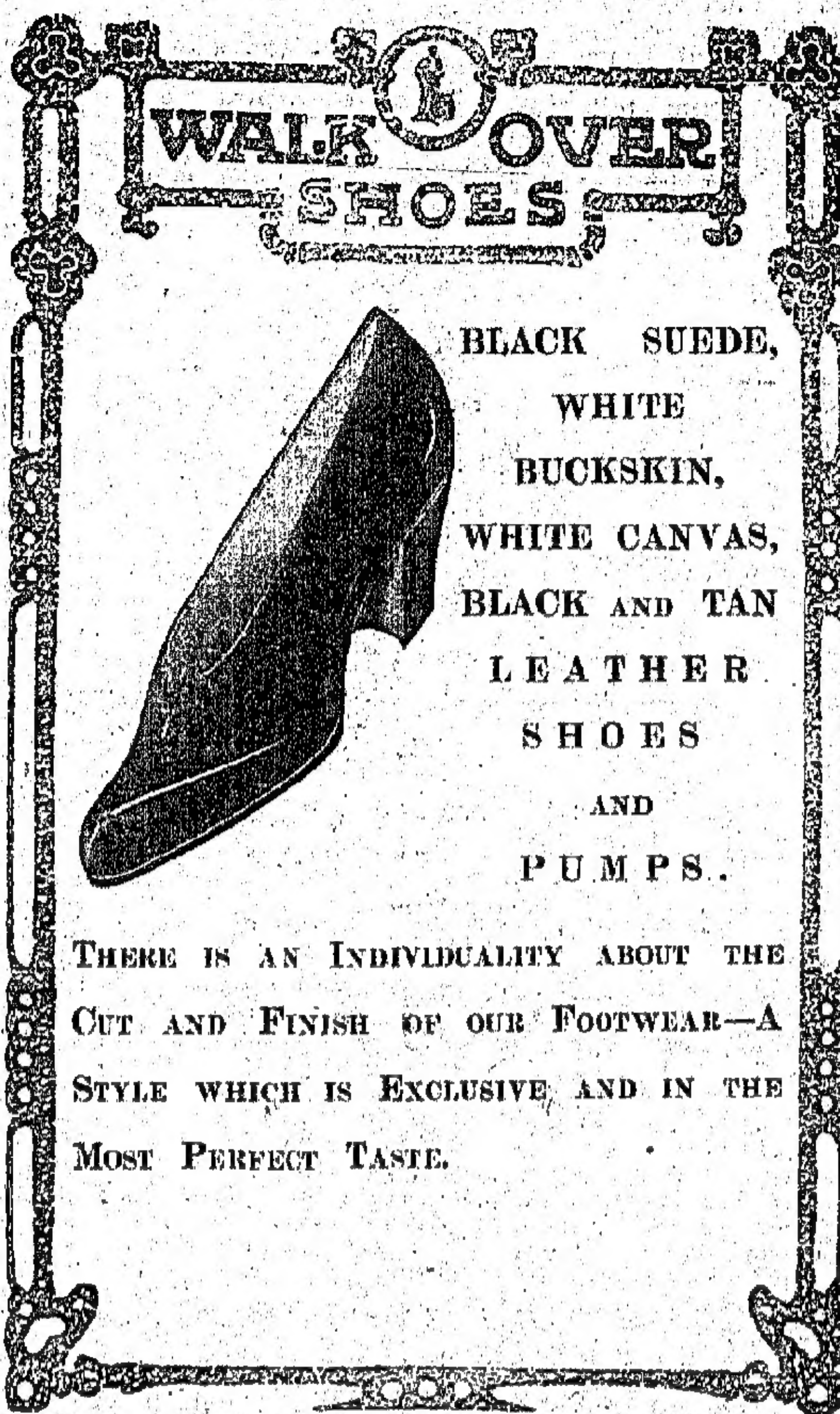
(Further Particulars will be duly announced.) Hongkong, 20th August, 1913. [990]

## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE 97.



THERE IS AN INDIVIDUALITY ABOUT THE CUT AND FINISH OF OUR FOOTWEAR—A STYLE WHICH IS EXCLUSIVE AND IN THE MOST PERFECT TASTE.

# YOST TYPEWRITER.

LATEST MODEL No. 20.

VISIBLE Writing. Standard Key Board, with Fractions, suitable for Merchants, Engineers, Bankers, Brokers, etc.

The same Model with French Key Board, also Brief Model for Lawyers and Accountants.

Special Monthly Terms if desired.

## MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, 4, DES VAUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHAMEN, CANTON. [392-1]

## WANTED.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS to accompany family to Australia, remaining there about 18 months. Only Europeans need apply. Box No. 18, Care of "Daily Press" Office. - Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [984]

## NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony the affairs of the Company will be carried on by Mr. O. WU. S. MORIMOTO, Agent, TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1002]

## THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

ON and from October 1st, 1913, the Price of GAS to the Public will be Reduced to \$2.50 per 1,000 Cubic Feet. By Order of the Directors, J. McCUBBIN, Acting Local Secretary and Resident Engineer. Hongkong, 9th August, 1913. [958]

## NOTICE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous Patrons and Customers that we have opened a NEW SILK STORE in the most up-to-date Style and Fashion at the Large and Commodious Premises No. 38 and 40, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. H. RANTONJEE & Son, where we are displaying an entirely new, Handsome and Gorgeous Stock of SILK GOODS and JEWELLERY WARE of all Descriptions in a Variety of New, Elegant and Attractive Designs and Patterns. The Stock includes a Choice Selection of Turkish, Persian and Indian SILK CARPETS and WOOLLEN RUGS in Choice and Elegant Patterns. Prices Specially Reduced for Summer. Cheapest Store in the Colony. An Early Visit Earnestly Solicited. D. CHELLARAM, 1, Queen's Road, July, 1913. [97]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1913, will be Payable TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 26th August, 1913, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd August, to TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1913, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 20th August, 1913. [988]

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Cornhill Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1913, at 11.30 in the morning, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th August, to THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1913, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [989]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SHARE CERTIFICATE with respect to (3) THREE Shares, Nos. 17482/17484, in the above-named Company standing in the name of ADELINO OSCAR GUTTIERRES of HONGKONG, has been LOST. SHOULD the said SHARE CERTIFICATE not be produced on or before the 28th of August, 1913, it shall be declared NULL and VOID, and a new SHARE CERTIFICATE will be made out in the name of ADELINO OSCAR GUTTIERRES.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. St. George's Building, Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. [972]

## MESSRS. A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6008 for TWENTY FIVE (25) SHARES numbered 7727 to 7751 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JEROME PRAGER of Manila, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexander Building, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the 23rd September, 1913, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1913. [1001]

## BANKS

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.) ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000). Paid-up Capital Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,583). Reserve Fund Fl. 6,518,000 (£543,166).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKER: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANKVEREIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances. Rates on Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. [21]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [19]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000. RESERVE FUND £1,700,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROVIDENTS £1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 14th April, 1913. [131]

## BANKS

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Authorised Capital Yen 45,000,000. Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000. Reserve Fund Yen 15,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. Branches and Agencies at:

Antung-Esin, Liao-Yang, Ryjojin, Calcutta, London, San Francisco, Bombay, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Hankow, Lyons, Tientsin, Peking, New York, Kobe.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager. Hongkong, 31st March, 1913. [444]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000. RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = £15,000,000. Silver £17,450,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROVIDENTS £16,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: S. H. DODWELL, Esq., Chairman. Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE, Deputy Chairman. G. F. FRIEDLAND, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., G. S. GIBBY, Esq., W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq., F. H. HOLYOAK, Esq., H. A. STIEB, Esq., G. R. LAUREN, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM, F. LIEB, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB. Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [18]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000. Subscribed " " 1,125,000. Paid-up " 562,500. Reserve Fund 415,000.

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [578]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Yen 10,000,000. Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 6,250,000. Reserve Fund Yen 2,620,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS: Amoy, Swatow, Tainan, Anping, Kobe, Tamsui, Canton, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Foochow, Osaka, Yokohama, Keelung, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE, 3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

R. TSUDZURABARA, Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1913. [596]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York. LONDON OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.





**NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

**WHISKY.**  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
1745.  
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
**LANE CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**NOTHING BETTER FOR THE SEASON!**

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and CAPS.  
FINEST VOILES, STRIPED, FLOWERS and FANCY.

FINEST MUSLINS, PLAIN and DOTTED.  
EMBROIDERED MATERIALS, &c. &c.  
You will find Our Range Incomparable for Quality, Style and Prices.

**HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,**  
10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1913.

**TO LET**

**TO LET**

**"RANFURLY,"** No. 11, Conduit Road.  
GODOWNS, 94, Wanchai Road, 102, Praya East.

Apply—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1913.

**TO LET**

**MODERN THREE-ROOMED FLATS**  
with every convenience, Humphreys Buildings, Cornwall Avenue, Kowloon.  
No. 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Mody Road, Kowloon. Five Rooms, Tennis Court.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Cameron Terrace, Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rentals.  
**SHOP** with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**

Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1913.

**TO LET**

**NO. 104A, THE PEAK, GOUGH HILL**  
from 15th October, for 6 months (balance of lease) or more. Partly furnished. SIX ROOMS.

Apply—  
**H. W. D. SHALLARD,**  
Care of P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913.

**TO LET**

**OFFICE in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.**

Apply—  
**A. R. WATSON & Co. LTD.**  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1913.

**TO LET**

**FURNISHED, KELLETT CREST, No. 86, PEAK;** early possession.  
Furnished for one year from 1st November next, "COOMBE," Magazine Gap, with Tennis Lawn.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st October.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

Immediate possession.  
**MERION, No. 10, PEAK.** Furnished or Unfurnished. 6 ROOMS. Cheap rental.

To Let or For Sale. "GLENSHIEL," No. 124, Barker Road, Peak. 5 ROOMS.

For Sale. "LADBROOKE," No. 3, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour, 8 Rooms, 3 Bathrooms, Garden and Tennis Court. Accommodation for 30 Servants.

For Sale. "HARTING and ROGATE" on part of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1154.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913.

**TO LET**

**SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.**  
No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.

Apply to—  
**M. J. D. STEPHENS.**  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1913.

**TO LET**

**NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.**  
Apply—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1913.

# COASTWISE TRADE.

The Japan Mail in a leading article says:—

The competition in the Indian coastwise trade between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the British India Steam Navigation Co. has been the subject of investigation by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. It appears that the Bombay Manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been making an explanation on the subject. He stated that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha received from the Government for the maintenance of special lines under mail contracts certain subsidies, but the Calcutta line was not one of these and received no subsidy; that the British India Steam Navigation Co., on the other hand, received a lump sum from the Government of India for the maintenance of coasting services, and that the N.Y.K., having tried to induce the British India Co. to work with them but failed, was now following the current freight rates of that company, which had been first responsible for the cutting of prices. These statements the Bombay Chamber submitted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, being apparently unable to refute them itself, and a Committee of the Bengal Chamber has now issued a reply. In its reply the Committee points out that the subsidy paid by the Government to the N.Y.K. represents upwards of 23 per cent. on its paid-up capital, and "it follows, therefore, that even if the steamers work at a considerable loss the subsidy still enables the company to pay a dividend." It may be noted in passing that this does not follow. If all the lines of the company worked at a considerable loss, this loss would have to be made good from the subsidy, out of which the company would accordingly not be able to pay a dividend. However, the point the Bengal Chamber wishes to make is that even if the Calcutta line does not receive a subsidy, the loss incurred on the line is met out of the subsidy paid on other lines, so that while technically the line is unsubsidised, in reality it receives a share. The point seems to us a good one and if the dispute turned on this question of subsidies the N.Y.K. would have no case. It turns on something else, however, which we will discuss presently. In regard to the subsidy paid to the British India Co., this, it appears, is "granted specifically for the provision of regular, frequent and fast sailings on sixteen lines, the trade on which would not, it is admitted, suffice to maintain vessels equal to the postal requirements." The subsidy thus does not appear to differ in purpose from that paid to the N.Y.K. The Chamber adds that the other British companies on the Indian coasting trade are not subsidised by the Government of India at all, but the application of this statement is rather obscure. Does the Chamber think that all Japanese shipping companies are subsidised, or does it mean that if the N.Y.K. has a right to compete with the B.I. Co., it has no right to compete with others on the Indian coasting service? In any case it destroys the value of its statement as to the reason why the B.I. Co. is subsidised, since it appears that other British companies on the coast are able to carry on business without a subsidy. As to the competition in rates, the Bengal Chamber quotes cases where rates lower than those charged by the British company have been introduced by the Japanese company, but as no figures are given, this amounts to a case of hard-swinging on either side. It is noteworthy that the Bengal Chamber only "quotes cases" where the Japanese company, which seems to imply that there has been no wholesale lowering of rates on the part of the latter, which bears out the statement of the Bombay manager of the N.Y.K. But the whole question turns on the point to which the Chamber draws attention in concluding its reply. This is whether British ships being excluded from the Japanese coasting trade, the Japanese shipping companies have any right to participate in the Indian coasting trade. The Chamber remarks that it was assumed in the Bombay Manager's letter that "the N.Y.K. are entitled as of right to participate in the Indian coasting trade, but no explanation was offered as to why, if this is so, the British lines are not similarly entitled to participate in the Japanese coasting trade," and suggests that the attention of the N.Y.K. should be pointedly drawn to the omission and their views on the subject invited. With all due respect to the Bengal Chamber, this seems a silly sort of suggestion to make, since it is a matter of common knowledge that the Japanese municipal law excludes not only British but all foreign vessels from the coasting trade, while the British law has no such provision. To ask why British ships should not participate in Japan's coasting trade if Japanese ships participate in the Indian coasting trade, is as sensible as asking why Britain should not have free entrance for her goods into Japan since Japanese goods have a free entrance into Great Britain. If the reason why Great Britain follows the principle of free trade is because she believes it is for her best interests, then it may be argued that the reason why she admits foreign vessels to her coasting trade is also because she believes it is for her best interests. If Great Britain has a good reason for opening her doors to the free admission of the goods of all nations, it may be equally believed that she has a reason for opening her shores and those of her Crown Colonies to foreign coasting vessels. The reason may not be a sound one; that is another question; but the Bengal Chamber is still making great efforts. Major-General Adachi, Chief of the General Staff of the Formosan Government-General, who has returned to Kobe on his appointment as Commander of the Second Brigade, is credited with the following statement. The plan of the Formosan subjugation was at first laid down so as to be completed in five years at an expenditure of 15,000,000 yen. It is to be greatly regretted, however, that although three years have already elapsed and some 9,000,000 yen has already been spent, even one-tenth of the plan has so far not been

**WM. POWELL, LTD.**  
TELEPHONE 346.

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**BRUSH**  
CONTINUOUS  
**SUCTION**

**VACUUM SUCKS UP DIRT AND DUST.**

**LIGHT TO STRONG WORK.**

**EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICED.**

**YOU MAY REST ASSURED**  
that Beecham's Pills will be of great service to you if your stomach is out of order or your liver sluggish. The conditions of life in these days are so strenuous that nearly everybody is at times, overtaken by various derangements of the digestive organs. Even the strongest and healthiest occasionally require a little corrective medicine. It is worth remembering that thousands of people have proved that  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
speedily exert a curative effect upon the disturbed organs and restore them to their normal healthy state. The conditions of life in these days are so strenuous that nearly everybody is at times, overtaken by various derangements of the digestive organs. Even the strongest and healthiest occasionally require a little corrective medicine. It is worth remembering that thousands of people have proved that  
**WILL DO YOU GOOD.**  
Sold in boxes labelled price 9d., 1/6d. & 2/6d.

something proceeding out of her charitable impulses, instead of the very basis of the country's prosperity. In the same way the Bengal Chamber is attempting to destroy the whole case for a free coasting trade. If it is to the interests of India that her coasting trade should be free, then the more foreign vessels participating in it the better, since the object in leaving it free was to induce foreign vessels to participate. What harm has Japan's participation in the Indian coasting trade done to India? It is perhaps hardly to be expected that a Chamber of Commerce, a body engaged in protecting the interests of a section of the community, should stop to ask this question, but it is evidently one on which the whole question of a free coasting trade turns. The N.Y.K. on its own capital, with the assistance of its Government, has been engaged in transporting goods and passengers from one place to another along the Indian coast at low rates. It is acknowledged on both sides that it is doing this at a loss—a loss which does not fall on India but on the Japanese company—that is to say, its shareholders and the Japanese Government. Thus a very large number of persons have been benefited by the action of the N.Y.K., and the only persons who may be presumed to have suffered any loss are the shareholders in the B.I. Co., who constitute a very small part of the population of India and who were perfectly well aware when they entered into business that the laws did not exclude foreign competition. It may be advanced in reply to this that such arguments cannot be used by the N.Y.K. or by the Japanese Government, since the policy of exclusion of foreign shipping is practiced in this country. But it is not for Japan to argue on economic principles with another country. No protectionist country would refuse to export its goods to England on the ground that it would be unfair to take advantage of its free-trade policy, and on the same ground no country can be expected to refrain from participating in another country's coasting trade on the ground that a free coasting trade is an economic heresy. It can simply reproduce the arguments in favour of a free coasting trade and say "as you apparently believe these arguments are sound I can seemo reason why I should not participate in what you offer."

**MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is sold in boxes of 10 pills each, and is available from all chemists and druggists.

**MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is sold in boxes of 10 pills each, and is available from all chemists and druggists.

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**  
OF  
**HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME**  
FOR  
**STUBBORN COUGHS**  
**BRONCHITIS**  
**WEAK LUNGS**  
**CATARRH**  
**CONSUMPTION**

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Nothing creates such a good impression as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.  
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PRINTING WORKS.  
Turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

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**THE GREAT HOME ENTERTAINER.**  
There's nothing you could wish for in the way of Music and Entertainment that isn't at your command with the VICTOR-VICTROLA in your home.  
**PRICES FROM \$35 TO \$345.**

**RECITALS DAILY.**  
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EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTERS.

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MR. T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSON  
Should be sent to our Agents—  
**CHINA AND JAPAN**  
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES IN

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**  
"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

**THE Steamship**  
"DEN OF CROMBIE,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 27th Aug. at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th Aug. at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1913.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.**  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "SAXONIA"  
FROM PUGET SOUND, PORTLAND AND VANCOUVER VIA JAPAN PORTS.

**THE** above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.  
Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.  
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 30th inst., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be held on 25th inst., at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must be filed on or before 30th inst., otherwise they will not be recognised.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1913.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**  
"KORE."  
Arrived Hongkong on 21st August, 1913.  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ, AND STRAITS.  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.  
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1913.

**ON SALE**  
AT THE  
**HONGKONG DAILY PRESS**  
OFFICE.  
NEW AND UP-TO-DATE  
**PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG**  
OR  
**WEST RIVER.**  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.  
Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1913.















# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. W. R. Hickey	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barclay	Noon, 30th Aug.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, & MARSEILLES.	NANKIN Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	About 3rd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (NILE AND YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Powell	About 4th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. BEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1913.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO.	TEAN	On 26th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.	LUCHOW	On 28th Aug. 4 P.M.
Tsingtau, Newchwang & Chinwangtao	IOHANG	On 30th Aug. D.M.
SHANGHAI	LIAN	On 30th Aug. D.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 31st Aug. D.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 4th Sept. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIAN" and the S.S. "LUCHOW," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N/A—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night. Two Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTLER, REIFOLD & SWIRE,  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 12 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 26th Aug. at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 29th Aug. at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Rouch	TUESDAY, 2nd Sept. at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug. at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 31st Aug. at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Ulake Pier). During the Month of August FIRST CLASS RETURN FARES to FOCHOW will be subject to a Reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPEAUX & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1913.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	30th August	On 19th Sept. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	20th September	On 31st Oct. 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
AGENTS.

## HAMBURG - AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from MANILA, HONGKONG and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA:

STEAMER	DATE
UCKERMARK	28th Aug.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	31st Aug.
S.S. LIBERIA	11th Sept.
S.S. ALBENGA	20th Sept.
S.S. SUEBIA	20th Sept.
S.S. ARABIA	6th Oct.
S.S. SEGOVIA	30th Oct.
S.S. ALTMARK	5th Nov.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 26th August 1913.



## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

### CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND

### TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

### NIPPON MARU & HONGKONG MARU.

Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 26th Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	S. Bent	MONDAY, 1st Sept. at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	S. Bent	FRIDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	THURSDAY, 25th Sept. at Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 17th Oct. at Noon.

THE S.S. "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at Noon.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—

### ANYO MARU, BUYO MARU AND KIYO MARU

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, HILO, (HAWAII), MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU	10,500	SATURDAY, 4th Oct. at Noon.
ANYO MARU	18,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec. at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,200	THURSDAY, 5th Feb. at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE, APPARATUS AND POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES:—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. NOJIMOTO, AGENT,  
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

## PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATA
LUPI	4000	J. Miller	Manila, Maguindao, Cebu and Iloilo	On 4th Sept. 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	P. S. McMuray	Manila, Maguindao, Cebu and Iloilo	

Electric Light. Fans in every Cabin. Compartment Stewardess Carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co. General Managers, Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

### TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

IN CONNECTION AT TACOMA AND SEATTLE WITH

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

### SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 4th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"YANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoo	WEDNESDAY, 17th Sept. at 1 P.M.
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 2nd Oct. at 1 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 15th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Goto	THURSDAY, 30th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	

Calling at KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given to ward Express connection.

### JAPAN-BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"LUZON MARU"	A. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 5th Sept. 4 P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	MONDAY, 22nd Sept. 4 P.M.
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	THURSDAY, 2nd Oct. 4 P.M.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"INDO MARU"	K. Komiya	SATURDAY, 20th Sept. P.M.
"LUZON MARU"	H. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 30th Oct. P.M.
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	

### CHINA AND FORMOSA LINE.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"KAIJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	TUESDAY, 2nd Sept. at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"SHOSHU MARU"	T. Fuchigami	SUNDAY, 31st Aug. at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Tashiro	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 10 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

These Steamers of Coast and Forema Line have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Praya Central).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Z. KAMAYA,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND BREMEN.	"BUELOW"	Capt. C. Nahrath, 16,900	Wedday, 3rd Sept. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	Capt. P. v. Binzer, 18,300	About Wedday, 3rd Sept.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAE, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Capt. H. Bremer, 6,000	Saturday, 6th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
KOBE	"COLENZ"	Capt. L. Kluhn, 6,750	About Tuesday, 16th Sept.
JESSELTON, KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Capt. J. Koeber, 5,000	Wedday, 27th Aug. at Noon.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic New System of Telefunken.

For Further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELOCHERS & Co.,  
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 26th August 1913.

### AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

August 22nd, 1913.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

Borneo Meat.

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**PETER'S UNION**  
the most durable and economical  
**PNEUMATIC**  
for  
**RICKSHAWS AND MOTOR CARS.**  
Representative for China:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913.

**LEONHARDI'S**  
INKS, GUMS, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS  
ARE THE BEST!  
**LEONHARDI'S**  
**CARBON PAPER**  
(PURPLE).  
\$3.50 only Per Box of 100 Sheets.  
RETAIL  
**WING HING. STATIONER.**  
25, WELLINGTON STREET.  
WHOLESALE:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**  
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913.

**NATURA MILK**  
**LION BRAND**  
**BEST STERILIZED MILK**  
ON THE MARKET.  
\$9 PER CASE OF 48 TINS AT 1 LB.  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM.**  
20, DES VŒUX ROAD, 1ST FLOOR.  
Tel. 960.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913.

**NOTICE POST OFFICE.**

The *Devandia*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at 4 p.m. This packet brings the Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 23rd ult., and for despatch overlaid on the 30th ult.

The *Yingchow*, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Friday, the 8th instant, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Haichang</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	<i>Kumano Maru</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	<i>Hanoi</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.10 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Nippon Maru</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M. Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M. Registration Kowloon B.O. at 9.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
SAIGON, STRAITS, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE via MARSHALLS (Late Letters 11 to Noon Extra postage 10 cents)	<i>Chili</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M. Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M. Registration Kowloon B.O. 10.15 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Hongkong	<i>Tsuenan</i>	Tuesday, 26th, Noon
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	<i>Changsha</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Torilla</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 2.00 P.M.
Formosa via Koolang, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle Wash	<i>Tamba Maru</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Teau</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, and Sourabaya	<i>Thipanas</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	<i>Miyasaki Maru</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Saxon</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland	<i>Uckermar</i>	Tuesday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Jessellton, Kudit and Sandakan	<i>Borneo</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Havimaru</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Island	<i>Nikko Maru</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA and CANADA via VANCOUVER (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M. Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M. Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Devandia</i>	Wednesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Fooksang</i>	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Loat</i>	Thursday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Thursday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Manzanillo and Guaymas (Mexico)	<i>Lochow</i>	Thursday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Mexico City</i>	Thursday, 28th, 3.30 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	<i>Haichang</i>	Friday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Friday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Tsingtau, Nowehwang and Qingdao	<i>Lochow</i>	Friday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, and EUROPE via BRINDISI	<i>Arctia</i>	Saturday, 30th, 1.00 P.M. Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M. Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.) (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 29th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	<i>Lochow</i>	Saturday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	<i>Sui Tai</i>	Saturday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Tientsin	<i>Chipsing</i>	Saturday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Weihsaiwei and Tientsin	<i>Huichow</i>	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	<i>Linan</i>	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.

**COMMERCIAL.**  
**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**  
August 25th.

ON LONDON:—  
Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2  
Bank Bills, on demand 2/-  
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 2/-  
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 2/-  
Credits, at 4 months sight 2/-  
Documentary Bills 4 months sight 2/-

ON HANKOW:—  
Bank Bills, on demand 25 1/2  
Credits, at 4 months sight 57 1/2

ON SHANGHAI:—  
On demand 204  
Bank Bills, on demand 48 1/2  
Credits, at 60 days sight 49 1/2

ON BOMBAY:—  
Telegraphic Transfer 149 1/2  
Bank, on demand 149 1/2

ON CALCUTTA:—  
Telegraphic Transfer 149 1/2  
Bank, on demand 149 1/2

ON SHANGHAI:—  
Bank, at sight 73 1/2  
Private, 30 days sight 74 1/2  
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand 97 1/2  
ON MANILA:—On demand 98 1/2  
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 95 1/2  
ON BATAVIA:—On demand 121  
ON HATIPONG:—On demand 12 1/2 pm.  
ON SAIGON:—On demand 1 1/2  
ON BANGKOK:—On demand 77 1/2  
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate 89.95  
Gold L.M.F., 100 fine, per tael 832.50  
Bar Silver, per oz. 27 1/2

**SUBSIDIARY COINS.**  
per cent.  
Chinese 20 cents pieces 37.41 discount.  
Chinese 10 " 37.58 "  
Hongkong 20 " 36.34 "  
Hongkong 10 " 35.27 "

**MAILS VIA SIBERIA.**  
Leave Hongkong 8th August. On the 23rd August.  
On the 25th August.

**SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.**  
HONGKONG 25th August, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D
<b>BANKS.—</b>					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$790, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
China Banking Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
<b>COTTON MILLS.—</b>					
Hongkong Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 130	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9.50, sellers	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$2 1/2, buyers	
<b>DOCKERS AND WHARVES.—</b>					
Hongkong & Wharves Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$95, sellers	5 p.c.
Hongkong & Wharves Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$83, sellers	3 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$8 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 53, buyers	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 107, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$6 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$3 1/2	4 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$125, buyers	5 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	Ps. 23, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$17 1/2, sellers	3 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Repro Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong South China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	8/-, buyers	
<b>INSURANCES.—</b>					
Chong Chong Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$300, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$140, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$330, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 137 1/2	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$750, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
Yonghe Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$150, @ Ex 73	
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—</b>					
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$115 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$9, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$45, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 89	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$72, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 25	
<b>MIXING.—</b>					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	30/-	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	2/-	all	3/-	
Kaoh Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	2/-	all	\$5.35, sellers	
Treasure Mines, Limited	160,000	2/-	all	\$10	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$100	all	\$9.30	7 1/2 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	25,000	\$100	all	\$5	
Pulper & Paperies da Tonkin Societe des	15,200	15/-	all	\$20, sellers	
<b>REFINERIES.—</b>					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$39	3 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$35	
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—</b>					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10	5 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$34, sales	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$24 1/2, L'doa	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 1/2	\$5	all	\$75 1/2	6 p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	107 1/2	3 1/2 p.c.
Singapore Free Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$36, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$22	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, sellers	
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—</b>					
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25	
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$11, sellers	4 p.c.
Watson & Co., A.S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$31, buyers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.

**Para Rubber in London** 3.8 per lb.

Locals.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1884	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

**VERRON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.**

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 28th August:—  
11.30 a.m.—The China and Manila Steamship Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.  
Tuesday, 2nd September:—  
11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. *Alacrity* on board at H.M. Naval Yard.  
11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. *Handy* and H.M.S. *Janus* on board at H.M. Dockyard.  
Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th Sept.—  
10 a.m.—Old and Surplus Naval and Victual-ling Stores at H.M. Naval Yard, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.  
Saturday, 6th Sept.—  
9.15 p.m.—Grand Concert and Variety Entertainment at the Theatre Royal.

## VISITORS TO CANTON.

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**PRIZE COMPETITION No. 6. (AUGUST).**  
This month we are again offering PRIZES for "COUPLETS," or two lined rhymes. Each "Couplet" must contain one or other of the following names:—  
**PETER, NESTLE OR KOHLER.**  
The name selected may be placed anywhere in the "Couplet," as long as the rhythm is preserved.  
For your guidance we give you a few examples:—  
First invented, stood Time's test,  
Therefore PETER's is the best.  
NESTLE's is a Chocolate, of credit and renown,  
That's why there's such a lot of it sold in every town.  
Sing a Song of Chocolates, good as good can be,  
PETER's, NESTLE's, KOHLER's, the appetising three.  
**CONDITIONS.**  
Every three "COUPLETS" to be accompanied by a PETER's, NESTLE's or KOHLER's Wrapper. So for one wrapper you may send more than one "Couplet."  
"Couplets" may be sent in under a nom de plume, which, if a winner, will be published in the Local Papers. Your name will be treated confidentially by us.  
The First Prize will be one of our **WEIST WATCHES**, and will be given for what we consider the best "Couplet."  
Consolation Prizes consisting of Chocolate will also be given.  
Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, we reserve the right to make future use of the "Couplets" without disclosing the authors' names.  
Post your attempts to Messrs. PETER's and NESTLE's, P.O. Box No. 351 Hongkong, not later than 30th August, 1913.

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